

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXI.

GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1860.

NO. 44.

SAINT LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

HANSON, DANIELSON & CO.,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
No. 22 Second Street, SAINT LOUIS.

JOS. E. NATION, late of St. Louis, Mo.
C. H. BREWSTER, of Booneville, Mo.
LOAN D. DAMERON, late of Glasgow, Mo.
M. HILLARD, late of St. Louis, Mo.
JANUARY 1.

C. D. SULLIVAN & CO.
Jewellers, Watch & Clock Makers
No. 30, Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.
A large and well selected assortment of
clocks, watches, jewelry, silver spoons, &c.,
constantly on hand for sale low.

All kinds of jewelry made to order and neatly
repaired. Engraving neatly executed, and all
orders promptly attended to.
The highest prices paid for old gold and
silver.
J. P. HANSENKAMP. Wm. A. HYKES

HANSENKAMP & HYKES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
No. 93 Second Street, between Locust and Vine
(East side).

St. Louis, Mo.
Particular attention paid to sales of Hemp
Tobacco, Grain, Bacon and Lard. [dec]

BEN F. CRANE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Gold Silver and Plated Ware,
FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Has removed to corner of Fourth and Locust
Streets in
ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
ST. LOUIS.

FULTON IRON WORKS,
Second & Carr Street, St. Louis.
GERARD B. ALLEN,
MANUFACTURER High and Low Pressure
Steam Engines, for river and land service.
Boilers, Sheet Iron work,
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Tobacco and Lard Scales, and Castings of every
description.
Circular Saw Mills of the Page and Child's
(March 18, 1858 - 19)

J. E. YEATMAN, G. B. ROBINSON, J. J. GARLAND,
YEATMAN, ROBINSON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner 2d & Green Sts.,
St. Louis, Mo.
Special attention paid to the sale of
Hemp and produce generally.

HENRY I. LORING & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
PAPER DEALERS, AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Main Street, opposite State Bank Mo
ST. LOUIS.

E. I. LORING. R. D. PATTERSON.
We beg leave to call attention to our large
stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, comprising
all the popular series in use throughout the
South and West.

STATIONERY,
Both American and Foreign, in endless variety.
Cap, Letter and Note, of all the various qualities,
ruled and plain; Flat Papers, Colored Papers,
glazed and unglazed; Printers' News, of all the
usual sizes in general use, Crown, Medium,
Double crown and Double Medium; Grocery
Wrapping, together with a large assortment of
Wall Paper, Bordering and Paper Window Shades.

BLANK BOOKS.
Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Invoice Books,
Cash Books, Records, of first quality of paper
and superior style of binding. Also, Pass Books,
Memorandum Books, Copy Books, &c.

We respectfully ask a call, feeling certain that
we can give satisfaction in every particular.
HENRY I. LORING & CO.
Blank Books made to order, of any style
or pattern, with or without printed headings.
K. B. Clean Cotton and Linen Rags taken in
exchange for Goods.
feb17, '59-ly.

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY
SOAP MAKER.

A N indispensable article in every family, where-
by, with their ordinary kitchen grease, com-
bined with the Saponifier, they can make all the
soap they use—hard, soft, or fancy. It will
make hard water soft, and will clean every thing
perfectly—nothing equals it for cleaning and scour-
ing.

Put up in 4-oz. light brown boxes of 1 lb. each, which
will make, with 4 to 5 lbs. common grease,
from 15 to 20 lbs. of excellent soft
soap, or 8 to 10 lbs. of hard.

It has now been several years since this inval-
uable article was first introduced to the Public,
and the estimation in which it is held, wherever
known and tried, and the immense demand for it
from all quarters, are conclusive proofs of its
great merits and value as a family article.

Beware of Imitations!
The success of our article, like that of all dis-
coveries of true merit and value, has induced un-
principled parties to imitate it. We therefore
caution the public against worthless counterfeits,
and to take note of the genuine, original and
patented article, Manufactured only by the
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company,
of East Tarentum, Allegheny Co., Pa. Office and
Depot, No. 206 Penn St., above the Canal bridge,
Pittsburgh Penna. Who also manufacture of
standard quality.

Caustic Soda for Soap Makers, Bleaching Pow-
der, Soda Ash, Copperas, Muriatic Acid, Reduc-
tion Acid, Manganese, Sulphuric Acid, Soda, Soda
Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Chloride of Calcium,
Soda Saleratus, Chloroform.

Extra Refined Snow-White Table, Dairy and
Pickling Salt, warranted entirely Pure and Dry,
put up in various packages and styles. The only
Pure Salt in the country.

For sale by all store-keepers in the United
States.

1000 Cases Saponifier, genuine, for sale at
Manufacturers Price in lots to suit purchasers, by
PIKE & KELLOGG,
may3-60 St. Louis.

Coal Oil Lamps.
A large and well assorted stock, which we
will sell cheap. The oil we keep constantly
on hand. call on CROPP & WILLIAMS.

Blank Books for sale at this Office.

ST LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTIST'S EMPORIUM
J. SPORE,
No. 32, Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.
WHERE can be found at all seasons the largest
and most complete assortment of
Artists' Materials, Engravings, &c.,
To be found in St. Louis. I am prepared to ex-
ecute all kinds of Fancy and Ornamental Paint-
ing, Banners, &c.

Artists and Amateurs will find at my establish-
ment Crayons, Crayon Paper, Water Colors, &c.,
in abundance.
All work and materials warranted to be equal
to any in the city, and on as liberal terms.

Remember the place, 32, Fifth Street,
Two Buildings above Locust.
feb2, 1860. JAMES SPORE.

Geo. B. PARKER, C. C. BRANHAM,
Late of Providence, Mo. Late of Weston, Mo.
PARKER & BRANHAM,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
No. 42 North Second St. bet. Ches. and Pine St.,
SAINT LOUIS.

We will give prompt and special attention to
Forwarding Goods, Produce, &c., and
to the sale of Hemp, Grain, Tobacco, the product
of the Hog, &c.

Consignments and orders Solicited.

REFERENCES:
Branham, Keiser & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Parker,
Russell & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Bell, Tilden &
Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Thos. H. Larkin & Co., St.
Louis, Mo.; Robt. Campbell & Co., St. Louis,
Mo.; Conners & Kenneth, New Orleans, La.; Kil-
gore, Wilson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Garrett,
Spears & Co., Paris, Ky.; Tyler Davidson & Co.,
Cincinnati, O.; Maj. J. S. Rollins, Columbia, Mo.;
Exchange Bank, Columbia, Mo.; Bartholow &
Robbins, Glasgow, Mo.; Wm. Limrick, Lexington,
Mo.; Geo. I. Hulse, Weston, Mo.; J. S. Chick &
Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Donnell & Saxton, St. Jo-
seph, Mo.
dec22, '59-ly

T. H. LARKIN, J. R. LARKIN, C. W. WALTER,
THOS. H. LARKIN & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
and
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 30 Levee and 60 Corn Street,
SAINT LOUIS.

Special attention given to sales of Hemp
and Grain.
CHAS. A. McNAIR. JAS. L. MORGAN.

CHAS. A. McNAIR & CO.,
Manufacturers
Chewing Tobacco,
Of all Grades,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.

Referring to above card, we beg leave to an-
nounce to the public, that we have this day as-
sociated with us in business, Mr. Jas. L. Morgan,
of Lynchburg, Va., and solicit for the new con-
tract, a continuance of the liberal patronage hereto-
fore extended to us. With increased facilities
for buying and manufacturing good chewing to-
bacco, we can guarantee satisfaction to all who
give us a trial.
jan3 CHAS. A. McNAIR & CO.

J. LORMIS,
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,
Glasgow, Mo.
Store—Corner of First and Market Street.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
A full stock of Pure and Genuine
Medicines and Drugs,
as well as everything else usual to be found in
APOTHECARIES AND DRUG STORES.
jan19, 1860-ly

PINE AND POPLAR
LUMBER, SHINGLES, &c., &c.
50,000 FEET assorted rough pine lum-
ber from 2 to 3 inches.
30,000 feet white pine flooring.
20,000 " yellow do
20,000 " do poplar do
30,000 " poplar weather boarding.
20,000 " rough poplar from 2 to 3 inches
thick.
250,000 best quality pine shingles.
5,500 lights sash, assorted sizes.
Sewed and split laths.
TERMS CASH.
JULY14 W. P. ROPER.

A. LEWIS,
Barber and Hair Dresser.
THANKFUL for the liberal patronage hereto-
fore extended to him, would announce that he is
always at his post, with sharp instruments and
clean Linen, prepared to
Shave, Shampoo, or Cut Hair.
Shop on Water Street.
MAY 8, 1856

C. F. MASON. JOE STETTMUND
WHAFF BOAT.
We have purchased of Messrs. Seibel, Her-
ryford & Co., the WHAFF BOAT,
at this place, and will be constantly in the mar-
ket for
Fat Cattle,
Sheep,
Turkeys,
Chickens,
Butter,
Eggs, &c., &c.,
and also for Vegetables of all kind
in their season.
Our city and country friends will find us ready
at all times to furnish them with the very best
market affords at reasonable prices.
MASON & STETTMUND.
nov10

C. H. LEWIS,
(Successor to Thomson, Lewis & Co.)
DEALER IN
Groceries, Iron & Produce,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
GLASGOW.

INSURANCE, ETC.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO., AGENTS
AETNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARTERED, 1819.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS
Cash Assets
\$2,080,428 80.

THE AETNA INSURANCE CO. has been in
successful operation FORTY YEARS, and
during that period has promptly paid losses in
Glasgow, ----- \$6,970 25.

L. D. DAMERON, \$372.00
W. WAYLAND & Co., 946.00
JOHN DOHANEY, 300.08
F. A. SAVAGE, 1470.04
DAMERON, MASON & SHEPHERD, 701.70
HARRISON & Co., 2340.00
NATION & BARTHOLOMEW, 340.75
BARTON & SHACKELFORD, 48.67
HARRISON & Co., 450.90

The total losses paid by the Aetna Insurance
Company amounts to over
TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS,
of which above amount
\$885,000.00

Has been paid to citizens of MISSOURI alone.
The Annual income of the Aetna Company is
more than DOUBLE that of any similar Cor-
poration in this country, and its assets are of the
most secure and reliable character, among which
will be found \$74,500 00 of Missouri Bonds
and Bank Stocks, and in point of ability and favor-
able reputation for prompt and equitable adjust-
ment of claims, the Aetna Company stands un-
rivalled.

The undersigned, Agents, are authorized to im-
mediately issue Policies against loss by
FIRE,
on Buildings, Stocks of Merchandise, Ware Houses
and Contents.

TOBACCO AND HEMP IN BARN,
and personal property generally. Especial atten-
tion paid to the insurance of Dwelling Houses and
Contents, for a term of 1 to 5 years.

The undersigned also issues Policies of
Marine Insurance,
and in this department offer superior facilities to
Merchants and shippers, by open or contract pol-
icies, and monthly returns of 25 per cent. of the
Premiums granted to regular customers.

The Aetna Company has advantages through its
extended system of Agencies, established along
every inland route, whereby it exercises due care
over property in transit, and in case of damage,
that prompt attention and supervision which gives
to its customers the least trouble, expense or loss,
and affords a speedy means of recovery and prompt
forwarding of damaged property.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
The patronage of all who desire undoubted in-
surance, is respectfully solicited.
Policies issued without delay, by
THOMSON, LEWIS & CO., Agents
aug11 for Glasgow and vicinity.

COVENANT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF SAINT LOUIS.

Office, north-east corner Second and Pine
streets, basement Boston's Savings Institution, St.
Louis.

WHAT IS LIFE INSURANCE?—It is the exer-
cise of prudence, of benevolence. 2. It secures
independence, domestic happiness to the widow
and orphan. 3. It is more efficacious in its op-
erations as regards the moral and domestic comfort
of the people, and in its tendency to reduce tax-
ation, by its reduction of pauperism, and possibly
of crime, than the legislation of our wisest states-
men; and, 4. It universally adopted, would be a na-
tional blessing. 4. It affords to persons of every
class, and in every station of life, the means to
avoid much future misery to their families, and to
render them independent of public or private
charity.

What it is the manifest and imperative duty of
every parent, during his life-time, to embrace all
honorable means of supporting and advancing the
interest of his offspring, so it is equally his duty
to avoid leaving them at his death to grope their
way in helpless poverty through an uncharitable
world; and equally apparent is the duty of every
husband to provide, in case of his death, for the
surviving widow. To effect all which Life Insur-
ance Companies have been formed, which enable
every husband and parent, by the payment of a
small sum, either annually or quarterly, to pro-
vide for his widow and fatherless children.

GERARD B. ALLEN, President.
HERA. SAMT. TREAT, Vice President.
ISAAC M. VEITCH, Secretary.
CHARLES CLARK, Gen. Agent.
I. P. VAUGHAN, Medical Examiner, Glasgow.
CLARK H. GREEN, Agent, Glasgow.
SAM'L C. MAJOR, Agent, Fayetteville. april12

FEELAND & PEARSON,
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE,
HAVE THE
MOST EXTENSIVE
COMPLETE STOCK IN THE MARKET.

We offer extra inducements.
FURNITURE AND MATTRESSES
at such low prices to suit the times, as to defy
all competition. oct11, 1860.

BOOTS & SHOES.
A HANNA, Boot and Shoe Manu-
facturer, keeps constantly on hand a
good supply of work, of his own manufacture,
made of the best material, and workmanship war-
ranted. A call respectfully solicited, and all or-
ders promptly filled.
Shop on First Street, next door above Wil-
liams' corner. mar29

BENZINE for taking out grease, etc., Spald-
ing's Glue, Cocaine for the hair, and Mrs.
Allen's Hair Restorer, all for sale by
oct11 CROPP & WILLIAMS.

THE TIMES.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, ten lines or less, one insertion - \$1 00
Each additional insertion per square - 50
Six months - 4 00
Twelve months - 6 00
Two squares, three months - 6 00
" " six months - 10 00
" " twelve months - 15 00
Quarter of a column, three months - 12 00
" " six months - 20 00
" " twelve months - 30 00
Columns, three months - 25 00
" " six months - 40 00
" " twelve months - 60 00

Professional or business cards of six lines or
less will be inserted for six dollars per year.
The fee for announcing a candidate for office
is three dollars, and no such announcement will be
made unless paid in advance.

All advertisements, not marked with the num-
ber of insertions, will be published till forbid and
charged for accordingly.

Advertisements out of the direct line of busi-
ness of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auc-
tion, runaway slaves, strays, &c., will be charged
separately at the usual rates.

Stray notices two dollars, and one dollar addi-
tional for each animal, where more than one is
advertised—in advance.

The President's Proclamation, recom-
mending to the People of the United
States to observe the 4th day of January
as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer
is officially published. He says hope seems
to have deserted the minds of men, and
God's arm alone can save us from the aw-
ful effects of our crimes and follies.

LIGHT IN A DARK PLACE.—A meeting in
the Spartaburg District, South Carolina,
a few days previous to the election, adopted
the following resolution:

Resolved, That according to our opinion,
South Carolina is now acting rather hastily
than the Convention was called premature-
ly, that the meeting of the Convention
should not have taken place until the mid-
dle of January or the first of February, so
that the course the other Southern States
will pursue might be known.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The
total population of the United States, as in-
dicated by full returns of the census re-
ceived at Washington, is 31,000,000, an
increase since the census of 1850, of up-
wards of 7,900,000 persons. The new ra-
tio of Representatives, rendered necessary
by this increase of population, will be about
one member to every 133,000 inhabitants.

It will be the duty of the Secretary of the
Interior, when the census is fully completed,
to divide the whole number of free per-
sons, together with two-thirds of the slaves,
by two hundred and thirty-three, the pre-
sent number of members, and the product
shall be the ratio for a member. The Sec-
retary shall then proceed in the same man-
ner to ascertain the population of each State,
the free and two-thirds the slave, and di-
vide the same by the ratio required for a
single Representative, as at first ascer-
tained, and the product shall be the num-
ber of representatives to which a State shall
be entitled—so far disregarding the frac-
tions. There will be a loss of several mem-
bers in this mode of computation, caused
by the fractions, and these are to be di-
vided among the States having the largest
fractions, until the number is made up to
two hundred and thirty-three.

All About the Southern Cockade.
The Herald has been favored with a view
of the secession cockade now so extensively
worn by the fire-eaters of the South.—
Perhaps our readers may be curious to
know what these badges of treason are:

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The cockade is made
of three layers of very dark cloth, notched
at the edges and fastened together by a gilt
button, on which the following appears in
relief: In the center is the "Palmetto,"
with two arrows (crossed), and fastened
together at the point of crossing with a bow-
knot of ribbon. The following is the mot-
to around the button: *Animus opusque
parati—Ready with our minds and means.*

MISSISSIPPI.—This consists of a double
rosette of blue silk, with a pendant of lem-
on color, the whole fastened together by a
gilt button, on which appear in relief the
arms of Virginia, with the name of the
State and its motto encircling it. Its mot-
to is: *Sic Semper Tyrannis*

MARYLAND.—The cockade is formed of
a double rosette of blue silk, with blue pen-
dants, and fastened the same as that of Vir-
ginia, with the State button, and the simple
word "Maryland" beneath the arms.

THE UNION COCKADE.—This is also a
double rosette, the center one being of red
silk, the inner one of white silk, and the
pendants of blue. The gilt button that fas-
tens the whole together shows the eagle of
America, surrounded by the stars of the
United States.

Shall it be a Monarchy?

In order to apprise our readers of the
governmental projects which are already
built on the apprehended ruin of the Feder-
al Union, we invite particular attention to
the subjoined extract from elaborate editor-
ial article in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle
and Sentinel of the 8th inst. It is only one
of very many similar intimations which
have recently met our eye in the Southern
press:

"If the Federal system is a failure, the
question may well be asked, is not the whole
republican system a failure? Very many
wise thinking men say so. We formed the
Federal Government because the separate
States, it was thought, were not strong en-
ough to stand alone, and because they
were likely to prove disadvantageous: each
to the other in their distinct organization,
and with their varying interests. When
we break up will the disadvantages and
dangers of separate States be such as to
require the formation of a new Confederacy
when the old is gone, it would seem to be
neither wise, prudent, nor statesmanlike, to
frame it after the pattern of the old. New
safeguards and guarantees must necessarily
be required, and none but a headless man-
ac would seek to avoid looking this matter
squarely in the face.

"It is true that we might make a consti-
tution for the fifteen Southern States which
would secure the rights of all, at present,
from harm, or at which would require a
clear violation of its letter, so plainly that the
world could discern it, when unconstitutional
action was consummated. But then, in the
course of years, as men changed, times
changed, interest changed, business chang-
ed, a violation of the spirit might occur, which
would not be clearly a violation of the let-
ter. It may be said that the Constitution
might provide for its own change, as times
changed. Well, that was the design when
our present Constitution was formed, and
carefully we say it was a failure. How more
carefully could a new one be arranged?—
Men will say that we of the South are oxen,
and that we shall get along well enough.—
But they who say it, know neither history
nor human nature. When the Union was
formed, twelve of the thirteen States were
slaveholding; and if the Cotton gin had not
been invented there would not probably to-
day have been an African slave in North
America.

"But how about the State organiza-
tions? This is an important consideration.
For whether we consult with the other
Southern States or not, it is certain that
each State must act for itself, in the first
instance. When any State goes out of the
present Federal Union it then becomes a
ROCKING POWER, as to all the other States,
as well as to the world. Whether it will
unite again with any of the States, or stand
alone, is for it to determine. The new
Confederacy must then be made by these
States which desire it—and if Georgia, or
any other State, does not find the proposed
terms of Federation agreeable, she can
maintain her own separate form of govern-
ment, or at least try it. Well, what form
of government shall we have? This is
more easily asked than answered.

"SOME OF THE WISEST AND BEST CITIZ-
ENS PROPOSE A HEREDITARY CONSTITU-
TIONAL MONARCHY; but, however good that
may be in itself, the most important point
to discover is: whether or not the people
are prepared for it. It is thought, again,
by others that we shall be able to go on for
a GENERATION or two, in a new Confed-
eracy, with additional safeguards—such, for
instance, as an EXECUTIVE FOR LIFE, a
VASTLY RESTRICTED SUFFRAGE. SENATORS
ELECTED FOR LIFE, OR FOR A LONG PERIOD,
say TWENTY-ONE YEARS, and the most popu-
lar branch of the assembly elected for sev-
en years, the Judiciary absolutely inde-
pendent, and for life, or good behavior.—
The frequency of elections; and the univer-
sally of suffrage, with the attendant arous-
ing of the people's passions, and the neces-
sary sequence of demagogues being eleva-
ted to high station, are thought by many to be
THE GREAT CAUSES OF trouble among us.

"We throw out these suggestions that
the people may think of them, and not as
their interests require. Our own opinion
is that the South might be the greatest na-
tion on the earth and might maintain, on
the basis of African slavery, not only a
splendid Government, but a secure RE-
PUBLICAN Government. But still, our
FEARS ARE, THAT THROUGH ANARCHY WE
SHALL REACH THE DESPOTISM OF MILITARY
CHIEFTAINS, AND FINALLY BE RAISED AGAIN
TO MONARCHY."

"Of a truth, a home without a girl is
only half a home; it is an orchard without
blossoms, and a spring without song. A
house full of sons is like Lebanon with its
cedars, but daughters by the firsides are
like roses in Sharon.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S PROPOSITIONS.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Critten-
den explained a resolution he intended to
offer. It would practically re-establish the
Missouri Compromise, declare that
Congress shall not interfere with slavery
in the States, provides for the faithful per-
formance of the fugitive slave law, &c.

He said we were in troublous times,
which required conciliation and sacrifice by
every lover of the Union. Calm reflection
was necessary. If this mighty experiment
be overturned, it will be the greatest shock
ever received by civilization—worse than
the French revolution. Suppose the South-
ern States come and ask to go out, and ask
for a fair division, would the North refuse?
Would it not give them all they now have?
It is, then, more party spirit that prevents
giving them all they would get by estab-
lishing the line he proposed? What would
they gain by refusal? Nothing, but all
the fatal consequences of disunion. In
view of these mighty consequences and
great events, is it not better to settle it on
the Missouri Compromise line? The peo-
ple were satisfied with that for thirty years,
and would be satisfied with it again. It
was his settled conviction that unless some-
thing is done, we would be a separated and
divided people in less than six months.—
Is not this the cheapest price to pay for
Union. Some people were not afraid, but
so sure as he stood there, disunion would
follow unless something was done, and he
feared it would swallow old Kentucky, as
true a State as yet exists in the Union.—
He thought the North ought to be satisfied.
The South has only one-third the territory.
When we come to make a peace-offering,
do we measure carefully and count every
cent? It is a glorious sacrifice of party to
save the Union—a Union which has cost
much sacrifice. Washington said Provi-
dence helped them. Is this great work to
be dashed in pieces? The present trouble
was the result of a long controversy, and
we have now come to a place where the
preservation of the country demands the
sacrifice of party. The highest duty of the
Senate is to preserve the Constitution and
the Government, and hand it down to pos-
terity. We are in a position where history
will record our actions. When we saw
the discord and danger we showed a bitter
party spirit, and a great country was ru-
ined, and to the amazement of all the
world, the great republic has fallen and our
names go down with stigma upon them.—
He wished to God it was in his power to
save the Union, by giving up his private
opinion. He would forgive every one in
the South bent on revolution. He did not
believe in such madness. He could speak
for his own State. Old Kentucky will be
satisfied with this remedy, and stand by the
Union, and die by it. He closed with a
strong appeal to save the honor of the flag,
and expressed the hope that such would
be the case. He then offered the following:

Resolved, That by the Senate and House
of Representatives, the following article be
proposed and submitted as an amendment
to the Constitution, which shall be valid
as part of the Constitution, when ratified by
the Conventions of three-fourths of the
people of the States:

First. In all the Territory now or here-
after acquired North of lat. 36 deg. 30
min., slavery or involuntary servitude, ex-
cept for the punishment of crime, is pro-
hibited, while in all the territory South of
that, slavery is hereby recognized as exist-
ing and shall not be interfered with by
Congress, but shall be protected as property
by all departments of the Territorial
Government during its continuance. As
the Territory North or South of said line,
within such boundaries as Congress may
prescribe, when it contains a population
necessary for a member of Congress, with
a republican form of Government, shall be
admitted into the Union on an equality with
the original States, with or without slavery,
as the Constitution of the State shall pre-
scribe.

Second. Congress shall have no power to
abolish slavery in the States permitting
slavery.

Third. Congress shall have no power to
abolish slavery in the District of Columbia
while it exists in Virginia or Maryland or
either, nor shall Congress at any time pro-
hibit the officers of the Government, or
members of Congress, whose duties require
them to live in the District of Columbia,

bringing their slaves there, and holding
them as such.

Fourth. Congress shall have no power
to hinder the transportation of slaves from
one State to another, whether by land, na-
vigable rivers or sea.

Fifth. Congress shall have power by law
to pay an owner, who shall apply, the full
value for a fugitive slave, in all cases
where the marshal is prevented from dis-
charging his duty by force, or rescue made
after arrest. In all such cases the owner
shall have power to sue the county in which
the violence or rescue was made, and the
county shall have the right to sue the indi-
viduals who committed the wrong, in the
same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth. No future amendment or amend-
ments shall affect the preceding articles,
and Congress shall never have power to in-
terfere with slavery within the States
where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the
Southern States have a right to the faithful
execution of the laws for the recovery of
slaves, and such laws ought not to be re-
pealed or modified so as to impair their ef-
ficacy. All laws in conflict with the fu-
gitive slave law, it shall not be deemed im-
proper for Congress to ask their repeal.—
The fugitive slave law ought to be so al-
tered as to make the fee of the Commis-
sioner equal, whether he decides for or
against the claimant; and the clause author-
izing the people holding the warrant to
summon a posse comitatus to be so as to re-
strict to cases where violence or rescue is
attempted. The laws for the suppression
of the African slave